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日十月二十年寅甲

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1915.

一第

號一月二年四國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

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TO DEPART.

Feb. 4th.—Philippine Islands and Japan
via Moji, Victoria, B.C.,
Seattle, Wash., and United
Kingdom via Canada, at 1 p.m.,
per S.S. PANAMA MARU.

Feb. 4th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per S.S. YINGCHOW.

Feb. 8th.—Philippine Islands, Japan via
Nagasaki, Honolulu, United
States, South America via San
Francisco and United Kingdom
via Canada, at 9 a.m., per S.S.
NIPPON MARU.

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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [57]

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Manager.

No. 2, Fender Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [91]

SIEN TING. SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1914. [92]

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TIME TABLE.

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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.00 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "
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1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "
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NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.

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Every Quarter-Hour.

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7.45 a.m. to 10.50 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.50 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
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12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 15 " "
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 8.00 " " 15 " "
8.00 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "
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NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1914. [95]

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A1, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers,
Manufacturers of Contrado Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

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GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet ... 350 feet ... 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " ... 53 " ... 88 " "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 26 " ... 24 " ... 34 " "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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Lifting Power ... No. 1, 7,000 tons. No. 2, 12,000 tons.
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The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

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Length on Keel Blocks ... 388 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 56 " ... 0 " "
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Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

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are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
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Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [97]

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [94]

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
SOLE REPRESENTATIVES.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [33]

WM. STEWART & CO.

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IMPORTERS of Teak, Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and Planks.

Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.

Floorings—Slabs to Order.

Philippine Hardwood Wharf Piles in lengths up to 60 feet.

The attention of Architects, Civil Engineers and Contractors is directed to the
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Prices and Samples on application.

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Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914. [51]

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NO. 1 DOCK. Docking Length 515 ft. NO. 2 DOCK. Docking Length 375 ft. NO. 3 DOCK. Docking Length 451 ft.

Every description of repair work undertaken. A large assortment of material
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lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers,
tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

99 buildings, principally of brick and steel, containing private bonded warehouses
and sugar consumption tax covered warehouses. Floor area 67,917 square yards, or 14 acres.

Every description of warehousing, Custom-house brokerage and insurance under-
taken. Rates moderate.

Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 150 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.

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OREGON PINE.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914. [34]

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

[16]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Telephone: No. 373.

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FRANK L. COOKE,
Manager.

[26]

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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most Central Location (within the vicinity of all the Principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshment
Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under
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Special monthly terms for residents and for
Shipping people.

For further particulars apply to—
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[20]

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Tele- phones in Every Room, prompt connec- tion maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen Minutes from Principal Land-
ing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent
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European Runner meets Steamers.

E. O. FEUSTER,
Manager.

[99]

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL
has been OPENED under EXPERIENCED
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT. The place
has been renovated throughout and entirely
refurnished. Situated on the Praia Grande
facing the sea, a cool breeze is enjoyed all the
year round. LARGE and COMFORTABLE
DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine
under experienced supervision. Terms moderate.
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Tel. Add. "Phoenix," Macau.

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SHAMKUN—CANTON.

Telegraphic Add.: "VICTORIA, SHAMKUN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

Hotel electrically lighted, and under
experienced European Supervision.
GUIDES AND CHAUFFERS PROVIDED.
Every Information and Special Attention
given to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARNELL,
Proprietor.

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MOUTRIE PIANOS

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for FIVE YEARS.

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PATENTED ROOFING TILES.

Guaranteed against Typhoon and Leakage.

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS IN USE IN THE FAR EAST.

SAMPLES AND FULL PARTICULARS FROM

A. GALLOTTI, VICTORIA BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR. TEL. 646.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS

(JUST ARRIVED FROM THE NORTH).

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
ON
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THE 5TH AND 6TH FEBRUARY, 1915, COMMENCING EACH DAY AT
2.30 P.M., AT HIS SALES ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET,
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND
CURIOS FROM SUNG TO MING DYNASTIES AND
KANGHI TO TOWKWONG PERIODS.

COMPRISING:—

5-COLOURED, 3-COLOURED AND BLUE AND WHITE PLATES, BOWLS, VASES,
INCENSE BURNERS, FIGURES, ETC.
SANG-DE-BOEUF VASES, WHITE "GODDESS OF MERCY," MING.
OLD GOLD INLAID BRONZES, MING.
FINE CRYSTAL VASES AND SNUFF BOTTLES.
PORCELAIN AND AGATE SNUFF BOTTLES.
GREEN AND RED JADE ORNAMENTS.
OLD LACQUERED SCREENS WITH 5-COLOUR DECORATION AND BLACK-
WOOD SCREENS INLAID WITH BLUE AND WHITE AND 5-COLOUR KANGHI AND
KIEHLUNG PORCELAIN PLAQUES, ETC., ETC.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the
articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.
On View from WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, 1915.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
AUCTIONEER.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1915.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

TAILORING DEPT.

JUST ARRIVED:

NEW MATERIALS
FOR THE RACE SEASON.

(FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED).

Gentlemen are asked to place their Orders early to ensure
being executed in time.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

HUGE SLUMP IN TRADE RETURNS.

The Straits Times of the 20th inst.

says:—

The return of imports and exports to

and from the Colony for the third quarter

of 1914—that is, July, August and

September—has just been issued, and is

of peculiar interest as covering the start

of a new phase of the Colony's trade—the

war phase. It is rather a pity that a

line cannot be drawn between July and

August and August and September in

order to show more analytically and

with chronological gradations the

influence of the outbreak of the war on

our figures. Although a state of war

existed for two months of the period

under review such an arrangement would

probably have demonstrated that we did

not begin to experience the full effects

of the change until the trouble was

several weeks old. That, anyhow, in

regard to imports, because August's

imports were July's exports from Europe,

say, and would therefore be on the way

when war was declared. Similarly, the

restriction of shipping and trade which

commenced with the declaration of war

in Europe would not show up in the

Colony's import figures until September

or close to.

The slump in values shown in the

following grand totals, therefore, do not

convey with any satisfactory approxima-

tion to reality the actual effect of the war,

striking as they are. The totals show that

as compared with the third quarter of

1913, the Colony's trade is down 37 million

dollars on imports and 27 million dollars

on exports—a total decrease of 64 million

dollars. Then as compared with the

second quarter of 1914—a more telling

comparison perhaps—there was a sudden

fall of 35 millions in imports and 22½

millions in exports, or 57½ millions over

all. The comparative figures are as

follow:—

IMPORTS.

1914. 1913.

1st qr. 108,913,077 118,058,138

2nd qr. 118,917,879 124,035,788

3rd qr. 80,507,388 117,556,410

EXPORTS.

1914. 1913.

1st qr. 89,650,951 97,088,388

2nd qr. 94,508,165 97,283,540

3rd qr. 72,220,431 90,032,507

These figures do not include the totals

of bullion and coin, which constitute

quite an important item in any country's

transactions. During the quarter under

review the imports, under these heads,

totalled \$2,387,028, which compares very

unfavourably with the \$3,910,778 import-

ed during the corresponding period of

1913; and exports show a proportionate

decrease, from \$4,935,027 in 1913 to

\$1,885,747 in 1914. The disparity is not

so great when comparing the first three

quarters of 1914, one with another, but

great enough to demonstrate the restric-

tive effects of the war.

SOME DECREASES.

It is impossible to give here a really

comprehensive illustration of how things

have fared with all our important

interests, but the statistical state of our

bulkier commodities will serve to indicate

what has happened to all other articles in

which we deal. Cotton goods, which play

such a big part in the bazaar trade of

most firms here, were imported to the

extent of 7½ millions in the first quarter

of 1914, 8½ millions in the second, and

fell to just over 6½ millions in the third

quarter. Of course, the exports—which

go mostly to the F.M.S. and the neigh-

bouring islands—have followed the same

decline. Silk goods do not bulk so

largely in the Colony's business, but the

loss under this head is, if anything,

greater in ratio. The decrease in the

supply of foodstuffs explains, but we

would not say altogether justifies, the

sharp rise in prices felt by every house-

hold after the outbreak of war. The

capacity to purchase such luxuries as

motorcars is a very good indicator of

the financial feeling of the community, and

note that imports in this category are valued

at only \$237,620 as against \$778,562 in the

corresponding period of 1913, and it is a

fact that when war erupted shipments

practically stopped by cancellation and

by inability of manufacturers at home to

supply, in common with the case of all

commodities. In the case of metals such

as steel, tinplates, zinc sheathing, zinc-

ware and copper there was a prohibition

on their exportation from Britain at first,

and that was one factor in the very con-

siderable decrease shown. Then, to men-

tion an article in the handling of which

every living soul in the Colony is con-

cerned, and which suffered a tangible rise

in price, matches suffered with the rest.

Whereas in the third quarter of 1913 the

quantity imported was 280,186 cases, the

quantity for the period of 1914 under re-

view was 156,809 cases, or not appreciably

more than half.

TIN AND RUBBER.

As to our most valuable source of re-

venue, tin, and that other product which

has so important a place in the order of

things, rubber, the figures are also

interesting. The figures for tin ore im-

ported are here given. (Imports of

smelted tin, and exports of tin-ore like-

wise, do not affect totals for the trade very

materially.)—

PICKLS. VALUE.

3rd Qtr. 1914 275,188 \$14,003,085

2nd Qtr. 1914 356,062 20,119,763

1st Qtr. 1914 340,185 21,301,585

3rd Qtr. 1913 336,716 22,891,650

Nearly corresponding quantities of

smelted tin are, of course, exported, and

it does not seem necessary to detail the

statistics under that head. Suffice it to

say both quantities and values show de-

creases. Apart from the decrease in

pickles illustrated by the import figures

above, it is interesting to note the fall in

comparative value. Comparing the third

quarters of 1913 and 1914, it may be said

that while the quantity decreased by

roughly 20 per cent., the value went down

by about 38 per cent. In other words,

we make out that over the period of 1914

named the price per pickle was as near as

might be 25 per cent. less than it was a

year previous.

The figures of import and export for

rubber were as under:—

IMPORTS.

PICKLS. VALUE.

3rd Qtr. 1914 53,778 \$4,813,780

2nd Qtr. 1914 46,591 5,085,840

1st Qtr. 1914 49,440 5,421,482

3rd Qtr. 1913 25,797 2,924,905

EXPORTS.

PICKLS. VALUE.

3rd Qtr. 1914 53,778 \$4,813,780

2nd Qtr. 1914 46,591 5,085,840

1st Qtr. 1914 49,440 5,421,482

3rd Qtr. 1913 25,797 2,924,905

In the case of the import figures, for

example, the tendency may be illustrated

by pointing out that, comparing again

the third quarters of 1914 and 1913, the

quantity in the former period was up by

over one hundred per cent., while the

total value increased only by 62 and a

fraction per cent.

To sum up, the Colony's trade has suf-

fered both in volume and value on account

of the European upheaval. It is another

question, however, whether that effect will

last the duration of the war. The figures

and illustrations made use of above, it

may again be pointed out, refer in part

to that first period of the war when the

meteoric transition from out the normal

upset the balance of the trading world

both here and everywhere else. Whilst

that phase lasted trade went down to

below what might be considered the aver-

age of war conditions. Already we

know that, with the liberation of the trade

routes and the re-assertion of wise counsels

at home, trade has improved. May it go

on improving. The returns for the last

quarter of 1914—October, November and

December—will be awaited with interest

and the information they convey should

afford even more instructive comparisons

than the paper just issued.

GERMAN "KULTUR" AGAIN.

ENEMY THREATEN CIVILIANS

WITH FIRE AND DEATH.

ENGLISH ARMY "DISPERSED."

A correspondent writes from Pagny.

Sur-Meuse:—

A refugee from Saint Dié has just given

me a copy of the proclamation to that

town by General Knoerzer, the officer com-

manding the German troops. It is a

striking example of Germany's truculent

methods with the civil population in

France. As it is an official document it

would be difficult for the German Govern-

ment to repudiate it.

It begins with a little lesson in history

as seen or imagined from the German

point of view.

Though the French is somewhat buck-

ram, it is terse and to the point and

leaves nothing to the imagination.

General Knoerzer, as I have said, starts

out with historical facts as "made in

Germany."

"The Government of the French Re-

public," he declares, "has caused its

troops to cross the German frontier in

order to come to the help of Russia.

"I know how unpopular this war is

in France, a war which has been forced

on you by your Government against the

well-expressed will of the country.

"Though we will respect the liberty of

non-combatants, we are decided to repress

with the utmost energy and without pity

any act of hostility against the German

troops."

THE USUAL THREAT.

The proclamation goes on to say that

every person guilty of an act of hostility

against a member of the German army,

householders who gave refuge to French

soldiers, anybody who had aided the

enemy's army or had been guilty of tear-

ing down the notice, would be immediately

shot. Houses from which acts of hostility

had been committed would be burnt, and

in case such acts were repeated the whole

town would be destroyed.

General Knoerzer warns the inhabitants

that anyone found in the streets between

8 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in

the morning would be shot by the sentries

without challenge. Any group of more

than three persons forming in the streets

would be similarly treated. The inhabi-

tants were also forbidden to ring the

church bells, as they might thereby convey

signals to the enemy.

In a copy of a Munich newspaper, the

Munichener Neueste Nachrichten, which

reached here via Switzerland a few

days ago, First-Lieutenant Eberlein, of

one of the Bavarian regiments in occupa-

tion of Saint Dié, gives the following

account of his exploits:—

"I had an excellent idea," he writes,

"I had three civilians arrested and had

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELLTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [180]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.,
A. SHELLTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
THE GENERAL MANAGERS,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [159]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 2nd February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELLTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [188]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 2nd February, 1915, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBEAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [178]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, showing a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th January to the 9th February, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1915. [166]

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 2nd February, to WEDNESDAY, 10th February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELLTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Agents for
THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 27th January, 1915. [221]

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

CLUB V. GARRISON.

Played on the Club ground on Saturday, the Club winning by a good margin.

Scores:—

THE GARRISON.

Capt. Matthews, b. Donnelly	20
Major Robertson, c. Mann, b. Donnelly	12
Lieut. Munn, lb. w., b. Anderson	6
Lieut. Roupell, b. Anderson	10
Major Bowen, b. Anderson	10
Major Stansfield, b. Sayer	16
Lieut. Sutherland, b. Donnelly	25
Lieut. Chapman, b. Sayer	20
Capt. Heath, b. Donnelly	1
Gunner Caple, not out	2
Corpl. Ross, c. Pearce, b. Sayer	5
Extras	9
Total	112

CLUB.

T. E. Pearce, c. Robertson, b. Bowen	42
E. J. R. Mitchell, c. Mann, b. Bowen	28
R. Kennedy, b. Roupell	11
S. S. Moore, c. Ross, b. Bowen	35
G. R. Sayer, c. Caple, b. Bowen	17
R. P. Thurfild, c. Ross, b. Bowen	7
M. M. Mann, c. Roupell, b. Bowen	1
A. L. Gace, b. Caple	11
H. R. B. Hancock, c. Ross, b. Bowen	0
T. Anderson, not out	16
D. E. Donnelly, c. Mann, b. Bowen	19
Extras	12
Total	199

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

POLICE HAVE THEIR REVENGE.

For this, the last of the fixtures in connection with the senior division of the Hongkong League, the Club could only field a very weak team, among the absentees being McCubbin, Long, Robinson, Bond, and Wilkie—five men that would have made all the difference—and the Police gained the victory by three goals to one.

The game in many respects resembled the preceding one. The first half was well-contested, with the Club having a slight advantage. Play was so fast, however, that in the second half the players slackened their efforts considerably through sheer inability fully to exert their nearly spent energy. Perhaps the Club were most noticeable in this respect. They perceptibly tired after the Police had secured their second goal, and seemingly resigned themselves to what they apparently accepted to be the inevitable. Even then, with but a little luck, at least three goals would have been registered in the second half. As it was the Police's custodian, Ryan, was the favourite of chance, and, with the exception of the Club's first point, nothing else was allowed to pass him.

The Police came into the arena with the utmost determination to avenge the previous Saturday's defeat, and to level up matters in view of the Shield competition match next Saturday. They brought in their heavy-weight and champion "steam-roller," and this energetic player did his best to demolish the opposing forward line. There were frequently amusing duels between this half and Frazer, the Club's right winger, probably the lightest player on the field, and more often than not Frazer emerged triumphant from the tussle.

The first goal was obtained by the Club. Following a severe attack on the Police Frazer got possession on the right. He passed squarely and neatly to the centre-forward, whose shot was turned aside by Swan. It came again to Frazer, however, and the little right winger just tapped it through. Reynolds profited by a misunderstanding in the Club defence shortly afterwards, and equalised matters after a dashing run. M. Raitton covered Booker very effectively, and that clever inside man could not get going for a long time. The Police defenders smothered the runs of the Clubmen repeatedly, Clarke especially playing a very safe game at back, while the centre-half also showed up remarkably well.

In the second half the Hongkong defence was on occasions subjected to grueling attacks by the other side. Eventually Booker worked his way into a scoring position, and easily beat the Club keeper with a well-judged shot. After this the Police played with as much dash as in the earlier stages of the game. Booker was again getting away when he was tripped, and the referee (Mr. Tyler) awarded a penalty. From this Booker made no mistake, and the Police were three up. There was no further scoring.

LAM LIONG BEAT VICTORIA ROVERS.

The burly men from Victoria Barracks were opposed to what is probably the cleverest combination of footballers in Hongkong at the present time—the Lam Liong—on the Naval Ground at Happy Valley on Saturday, and the Chinese boys showed them the way to play footer. The Rovers made up in weight what they most painfully lacked in science, and kept the play running as much in their opponents' half as in their own, but their forwards were wretchedly slow. Twice in five minutes in the first half the leather struck the upright of the Lam Liong charge, but the soldiers failed to follow up and get the ball home. For the major part of the game the Chinese played with ten men, and for the latter portion with only nine men, two being off the field through injuries. In the end the Lam Liong won their way back to the head of affairs by a goal to nil.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution in connection with the Diocesan Boys' School, was held on Saturday. The Bishop of Victoria presided, supported by Surgeon-General Hoskyn, R.N., the Chaplain to the Cathedral, the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, and Mr. G. Piercy (headmaster).

The Headmaster's report stated that school was taught on 245 week days; the average number on the books was 304; and the average attendance 279. After the summer holidays boys were rather afraid to come from the Coast Ports, but in time nearly all returned and attended so regularly that our average attendance was higher than for the corresponding term of 1913. The discipline and tone of the School have been excellent. One of the resident junior masters, Mr. Mills, was granted a commission in the Army and left for Europe in December. It is interesting to record that of former pupils studying in England, at least four joined the Army, one, John Crotty, obtaining a commission in the R.A.M.C. Fourteen have gone from Hongkong and China, and one, a Frenchman from Canton, has been twice wounded.

Notwithstanding the changes in the Staff, it is very evident from the results of our weekly exams, that good work has been done and steady progress made in the various classes. 74.5 per cent. of the 272 boys present at my annual examination passed. The papers in book-keeping and literature in Class I. were very good, English composition and electricity in Class II. were good, hygiene, grammar, and history in Class IV. and most subjects in Classes 5a and 6a and b were very good. Geometry in Class II. and dictation in Class IV. were unsatisfactory; arithmetic was very weak, and more time and attention must be devoted to this subject.

After several years' trial we reluctantly decided to give up Latin as a class subject and, substitute electricity, magnetism and chemistry (for which we have an excellent laboratory), as being more generally useful to our pupils.

The Government Inspector of English Schools (Mr. G. P. de Martin) held his annual inspection and examination in June and again awarded the highest Grant payable under the Code, without comment.

Of 58 boys who sat for the Oxford Local Examinations, 49 passed; 4 attained to honours out of a total of 9 awarded to Hongkong candidates; 9 Senior (A. Rowan, Honours), 15 Juniors (B. Randall distinguished in Mathematics), 24 Preliminary (M. Leung, Hung Wai-sang, Wong Ka-sun, Honours), Hung Wai-sang was also distinguished in Chinese. In future the Hongkong University has arranged to hold Senior and Junior Exams, perhaps better adapted to our requirements, though it is with great regret that we sever our connection with Oxford, for whom we have prepared candidates every year since 1899, when Dr. Bateson Wright introduced the Oxford Locals to the Colony. During the 20 years our boys have won 86 Senior and 200 Junior certificates. We feel very proud of our former pupil, Dr. G. H. Thomas, who last Summer took his M.B. and B.S. degrees with great credit and became the first graduate of the Hongkong University. Two candidates passed the Matriculation Exam. in July and in December, Leung Hei-hung winning a \$100 prize. We have now 18 Undergraduates in the University.

For the Pitman Phonetic Institute Examinations we have received two Speed Certificates (50 and 70 words per minute), 15 Theory, and 14 Elementary certificates. Although we have only one Challenge Cup to show this year, we have had perhaps a much keener and a greater variety of sports than ever. Football, as usual, takes the first place, and although we cannot boast of any extraordinary success, the teams have done quite well. In the Hongkong Schools' Junior League, our second team have more than held their own. Our first team, in conjunction with old boys, entered for the Hongkong League Second Division and so far have gained just half the possible points. Our most notable successes in the Hongkong Schools' Athletic Sports were the half-mile (open), won by Yeung Kam-chiu, and the quarter-mile (Chinese). A very successful Tennis Tournament has just been concluded, the Championship being won by Lawrence Yung. Cricket, as usual, has made spasmodic effort to take a real place in our sports, but the lack of a suitable playing field has not resulted in any matches, though the boys have practised hard and made progress. Volleyball has been introduced, but the only space we have for it is far too limited; it has been a success chiefly in that the boys most keen on it are those to whom other games do not appeal. Our swimming season was cut short by the war, but in the early Summer the Wednesday and Saturday trips to Stonecutter's Island were always enjoyed.

Our thanks are due to the Government for the new playground in the Park, but it is smaller than our former one, now occupied by the Government Quarters.

The health of the Institution has been good; the boarding accommodation was fully occupied until the Summer vacation, and nearly so since then. The Matron (Mrs. Tuxford), has attended to the interests of the boys and the household generally and has done very good work.

Our thanks are due to his lordship the Bishop, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Messrs. G. Banker, F. B. L. Bowley, Choa Po-sien, Ho Fook, Ho Kom-tong, Ho Tung, Li Fuk-tat, Dong Kam-fuk, Li Ping, Ng Hon-tai, and W. V. Ponnell for kindly contributing to the Prize Fund.

SCRIPTURE REPORT.
The scripture report of the examiner (Rev. W. T. Featherstone) said that the general result of the examination is excellent. Good work has been done throughout the School and there is much evidence of careful teaching; the Staff and scholars deserve real congratulations. The work done in these subjects at the Diocesan Boys' School compares very favourably indeed with that of schools which have examined in England.

PRIZE-WINNERS.
Hongkong University.—M.B., B.S., Dr. G. H. Thomas.
Matriculation.—July: Li Hin Cheung and Pak Shu Lin. December: Leung Hoi Hung (\$100 prize), Lee Chung Chi, Woo Pak Ming, and C. W. Olson.
Oxford University Local Examinations.—Senior: A. Rowan, III., Honours and 8 others; Junior: B. Randall (distinguished in Mathematics) and 15 others. Preliminary,

M. Leung, II., Honours, and Hung Wai Sang, III., Honours (distinguished in Classical Chinese). Wong Ka Tsun, III., Honours, and 21 others.
Ho Kom Tong Scholarship.—A. Rowan, 860.

Surgeon-General Hoskyn, after presenting the prizes, congratulated the school on the Headmaster's report and said that they should further be congratulated because they had a Headmaster who was courageous enough to give praise where it was due and also to give adverse comment where it was necessary. It reflected the greatest credit upon the school and the loyalty of old pupils that some of them had enlisted, and he congratulated them upon Mr. Mills having obtained a commission. Another point he noticed was that Latin had been given up. He could not help remarking that he regretted very much the large amount of time he spent as a boy on Latin. He had it at school for six hours a week and he had also to spend four hours a week in preparation for the lessons. If he had spent the time on chemistry or electricity he would have learnt much more that would have been of practical use. He praised the prominence of sports in the school, and said that in games boys learnt self-reliance and that was just as much a thing to learn as lessons in school. He congratulated the school on the success of an old pupil, Dr. Thomas, in being the first to secure degrees in medicine and surgery at the Hongkong University.

A vote of thanks to Surgeon-General Hoskyn, proposed by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, was heartily accorded, and the proceedings terminated with cheers for Surgeon-General Hoskyn, the Bishop, and the visitors, and the singing of the National Anthem.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

A SLIGHTLY FIRMER TONE.

The following statistics and comments have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

OPPIUM.

The stocks on January 28th were 709 of Patna, 288 Benares, 834 Malwa, and 123 Persian and Turkish. The exports during the interval to Shanghai etc. have been 41 Patna, 65 Benares, 25 Malwa, and 149 Persian and Turkish. In unrefined Bengal opium, the balance of stocks on January 28th was 203 Patna, and 111 Benares. No opium was sold by Government monopoly, and there were no exportations. The Bengal market has continued very quiet and quotations are unchanged. Patna, New \$9,325, Old \$9,200, V. Old \$9,100; Benares, New \$9,050, Old \$8,925, V. Old \$8,825; Malwa market. No fresh business has transpired. Quotations are as follows: New to 3 years drug, \$9,300. Older, \$9,400.

EXPORTS.

There is no change to report in the condition of the Feather market, and the same remark applies to Gingor. There is a little more inquiry for Galangal and Cassia Oil. Star Anise Oil is firmer on more inquiry for Star Anise Oil. Ground Nut and trade is nominal at this mark. Human Hair is quoted at prices per picul f.o.b. Hongkong. The Yunnan tin market continues quiet, Quicksilver, Saigon Cassia and Gall Nuts are nominal, as are also Bristles.

IMPORTS.

An easier tone prevailed throughout the fortnight in Cotton Yarn, and a limited business was put through, as a decline of \$1 to \$2 per bale. Quotations are:—No. 10 at \$78-\$110. No. 12s at \$82-\$100. No. 16s at \$95-\$109. No. 20s at \$93-\$124. Arrivals 10,000 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments Nil. Unsold stock 40,000 bales. Bargains 36,000 bales. The Woollen market is still very flat, dealers being unwilling to pay the advanced prices. There is no business in Raw Cottons. Prices at home have stiffened very considerably in Metals and at the higher rates are firm. Locally prices are unchanged, and easy, but it is only because dealers are finding little enquiry, and require money before the New Year. Trade in Yellow Metals is also quiet. Petroleum Products reveal no change, and there are no stocks of Pepper, Camphor nor Window Glass. There have been small sales of coal on private terms. The Sugar market is firm at advanced rates.

FLOUR.

In the American market wheat has risen further and four follows from day to day. Prices have risen about 75 per cent. since the beginning of August and show signs of going higher. In the local market, consumption is retarded by the high prices asked and clearances are small. Stocks are about 600,000 sacks and quotations are:—Patents M \$4.40-\$4.70 per bag, cut off M \$3.10-\$3.30 per bag, straight M \$3.10-\$3.50 per bag.

CANTON SILK.

Messrs. Dent & Co.'s silk report of January 16th states that a very good business can be reported for America especially, and also some further enquiry for the Continent. Dealers have advanced prices some \$30 to \$40 per picul. It is estimated that the unsold stock of Silk reeled and of cocoons not yet spun equals at least 3,000 or 7,000 bales. There is a stock of 4,500 bales, and nothing is reported in Waste.

HONGKONG'S FINANCES.

The financial statement of revenue and expenditure in the Colony for November is as follows:—

Balance of assets and liabilities on 31st October, 1914	\$2,269,796.58
Revenue from 1st to 30th November, 1914	830,292.51
Expenditure from 1st to 30th November, 1914	\$4,129,089.09
Balance	\$3,047,008.99

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST RECEIVED:

ANGLO-ORIENT

SEAMLESS REVERSIBLE

CARPETS AND RUGS.

TWO WEARING SURFACES INSTEAD OF ONE
IN CHARMING COLOURINGS AND DESIGNS.

THEY ARE OF

BRITISH MANUFACTURE

BOTH

DURABLE AND INEXPENSIVE.

WE HAVE THEM IN

SQUARES 3 by 2, 3 by 3 and 3 by 4 Yards.

AND CORRIDOR, HEARTH, SOFA,
AND BEDSIDE RUGS.

COLOURED LITHOS ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

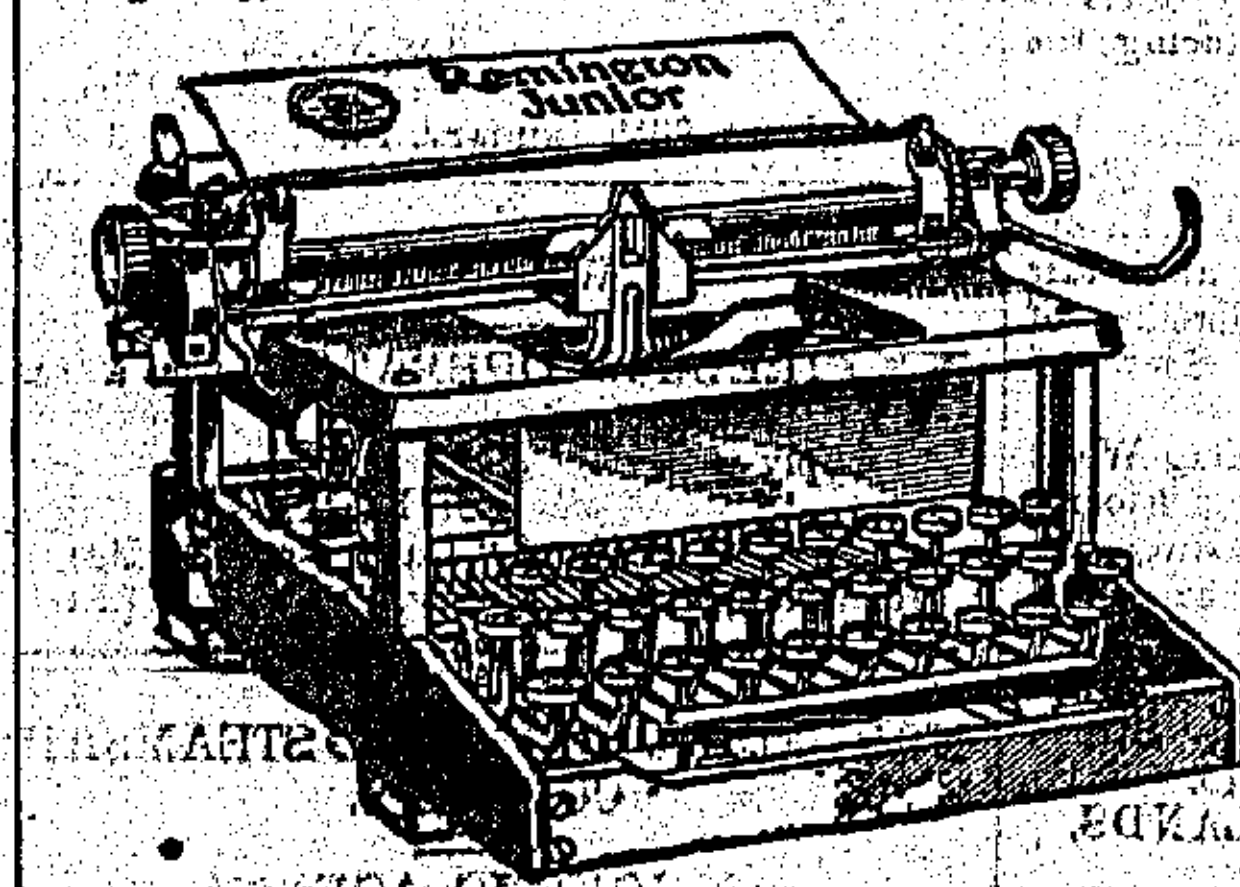
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS,
DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN.
Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter, and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Through just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machines!

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED, NEW YORK)

HONGKONG AGENTS, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [60]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY CO., LTD.

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer
and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE REGIMENTAL SPORTS of the 40th Pathans, arranged for the 6th Feb. have been unavoidably CANCELLED.
H. R. MUNN, Lieut.,
Mess Secretary,
40th Pathans.
[239]
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915.

NOTICE

THE Europeans of the Peak Tramway wish to thank the residents of the Peak Hotel, also the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Mess, for their Xmas Box.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [230]

NOTICE

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. HERBERT PINCKNEY in our Firm CEASED on 31st January, 1915.
STEWART BROS.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [237]

THE BRITISH DOMINIONS GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS of the above Company, are now prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.
W. G. WORCESTER & Co.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [238]

TO LET

ONE ROOM, Seymour Road, suitable for a Lady or Bachelor. No Board.
Apply to—
"R."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [239]

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS (as amended) and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of February and March.
N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the House should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Underneath of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.
The Backyard must have its containing Walls lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor.
Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.
The WESTERN Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleary Street. Dated this 1st day of February, 1915.
W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS, Secretary. [240]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR SAVANNAH, PANAMA, GUAYMAS, CENTRAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ORIENTAL."
Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY on FRIDAY, the 12th February, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOLDAVIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
Sift and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "CALIBONIA," due in London on the 23rd March, 1915.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
K. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [1]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 1st Feb. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be offered.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [6]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE

MESSRS. WM. YOUNGER & CO., LTD., EDINBURGH.
ALES AND STOUT.
THE ORAIGELLACHIE-GLENLIVET DISTILLERY CO., LTD., GLASGOW, WHISKY.
MESSRS. A. & B. MACKAY, LTD., GLASGOW, WHISKY.

WE HAVE taken over the Agencies of the above Companies in Hongkong and shall be glad to submit prices and particulars on application.
BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.,
4, Queen's Building,
Hongkong, 27th January, 1915. [220]

NOTICE

THE EAST INDIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company in Hongkong and are now prepared to grant FIRE and MARINE policies of Insurance at Current Rates.
THE CHINA COMMERCIAL Co.,
3, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1915. [179]

NOTICE

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF PARIS.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company formerly held by Messrs. STEINER & Co., and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS from this date.
CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.
Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [191]

WANTED

A DIRECTOR of a large British Trading concern having world-wide connections will be visiting Hongkong and Canton about February and is desirous of getting in touch with any firm of standing wishing to be represented in Great Britain or Canada.
Address—
"Box 20,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[202]

WANTED

LARGE OFFICES, preferably facing Harbour, from June or July.
Apply to—
Box No. 23,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [222]

WANTED

WIRELESS OPERATOR for a sea voyage.
Apply—
"SHIPPING,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [209]

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

THE CREDITORS of the above Company whose Claims have not been dealt with by the Liquidators are requested to send in the particulars thereof to the Liquidators before the 25th day of February, 1915.
The Liquidators disclaim all responsibility for Claims not notified to them before the above-mentioned date.
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1915. [201]

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE

THE COMMITTEE has decided that the following shall be the SETTLEMENT DAYS for the year 1915:—
THURSDAY, 28th January.
FRIDAY, 26th February.
FRIDAY, 26th March.
WEDNESDAY, 28th April.
FRIDAY, 28th May.
FRIDAY, 26th June.
WEDNESDAY, 28th July.
FRIDAY, 27th August.
TUESDAY, 28th September.
WEDNESDAY, 27th October.
FRIDAY, 26th November.
WEDNESDAY, 22nd December.
By Order of the Committee,
EDWARD RAYMOND,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1915. [214]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.
SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS (\$16,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that, in accordance with Article V. of the Loan Regulations, the full amount of Dollars Nine Hundred and Sixty Thousand (\$960,000) being the amount of interest on the Loan for one year, has been duly raised by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications, and has been deposited by the Undersigned in the following Foreign Banks, namely, THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION and THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, as a permanent guarantee for the interest on the Loan.
F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 18th January, 1915. [211]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 1 doz.	Per Bot.
A. SUPERIOR PALE	...\$30.40	\$2.65
B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	...33.70	2.00
WATSON'S XXX COGNAC	...34.80	3.00
WATSON'S XXX COGNAC Half bottles 2 doz.	37.00	1.60
C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC Gold Capsule	...40.30	3.45
D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC	...46.90	4.00
BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR	...52.40	4.55
E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY	...53.50	4.85
MARIE BRIZARD and ROGEE'S FINE PALE COGNAC	...31.50	2.85
S. V. F., V. O. COGNAC	79.70	6.65
V. O. L., 60 Years Old	...119.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 7% Years Old	...157.50	13.15

* These Brandy bottles by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
HONGKONG AND CHINA. [13]

BIRTH

NEWALL.—On January 30th, at 11, The Peak, Hongkong, the wife of S. G. NEWALL, of a daughter. [233]

MARRIAGE

DUTTON—CALLAGHAN.—On Saturday, 30th January, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Right Rev. G. H. Lander, D.D., Bishop of Victoria, GEORGE ALAN DUTTON, third son of Harry B. Dutton, J.P., and Mrs. Dutton, of Curzon Park, Chester, to GEORGINA ELIZABETH STUART CALLAGHAN, eldest daughter of the late T. Stuart Callaghan, and Mrs. Corlett Moore, of Whitehaven, Cumberland. Shanghai papers please copy. [234]

DEATH

BARRETT.—On January 25th, at Shanghai, LAIZ BARRETT, aged 68 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 1st, 1915.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN CHINA.

We have frequently remarked on the tendency the Government of China is showing to revert more and more to the old forms and methods that have behind them the sanction of centuries, but every week seems to bring some new example of this phenomenon, and it is becoming impossible to guess at what point it will terminate. The latest instance will certainly be regarded with approval by the vast majority of Europeans resident in China, and especially those in Shanghai, though we doubt whether the Chinese who will be affected by it will welcome it as a beneficent reform. When the Manchu Government started on its judicial reform programme, one of the first steps was the official abolition of torture and of corporal punishment. It is unnecessary to ask to what extent this regulation was observed in the remote corners of the land where there was no fear of discovery; it was indeed but another example of the Chinese practice of making rules which they do not observe themselves but which they will always quote against a foreigner as a reason for not doing what he wishes. This is what happened in the case of the Mixed Court at Shanghai: the bamboo was abolished as a punishment "in accordance

with Government regulations," and immediately crimes of violence, especially armed robberies, showed an alarming increase. A longer period of imprisonment, with food and quarters provided, was not likely to be a sufficient deterrent to the professional footpad, even though the punishment included hard labour and was supplemented by expulsion from the International Settlement. This was pointed out again and again to the Chinese Government, again and again the necessity of corporal punishment in such cases was urged, but always the same answer was received—"The orders of the Central Government are that the bamboo is abolished," and even in cases where an Englishman might be sentenced to a flogging in addition to his other punishment, it was not possible to inflict anything of the sort on a Chinese guilty of the same crime. The appeal to the orders of the Central Government will, however, henceforth be invalid, for towards the end of last year the Magistrate of the Chinese native city at Shanghai issued a notification to the effect that, by order of the Government, the bamboo was to be re-introduced as a means of punishment in the form laid down in the Penal Code of the Manchu Dynasty. With this means of punishment legally recognized outside the Settlement, it will, we imagine, scarcely be possible to persist in denying the Mixed Court the right to inflict it for crimes committed within the Settlement. We do not think, though, that in this revision of an ill-considered reform the Chinese authorities have been swayed altogether by abstract principles, even though these were all on the side of a reversion to the old procedure. The fact that all the arguments in this direction had already been addressed to the Chinese Government by foreign representatives, and had been replied to by an unvarying *non possumus*, would make it highly unlikely that the Central Government has now yielded to reason and admitted itself to be in the wrong and the foreigner in the right. The real ground for the change is, we suspect, that of economy. If a rich man has committed a crime, nothing could be better from every point of view (in China) than that he should be mulcted in a heavy fine, but even a touch of the bamboo would often secure a larger fine than would otherwise be forthcoming. Cases, indeed, are not unknown where a man has been required to bid for his fine as at an auction, every unsatisfactory bid being followed by an application of the bamboo until the police are satisfied that the maximum amount has been extorted. Such a proceeding is, and always will be, utterly illegal in China and totally indefensible from every point of view; the present change is more probably intended to meet the case of the indigent criminal, whom it is impossible to fine and to whom a sentence of imprisonment means simply a holiday at the expense of the State. For them not only will the bamboo be a much more effective punishment, but it will also save the Government a very large proportion of its prison expenses. Ultra-humanitarians may protest against a reversion by China to what they term the "barbarous methods of antiquity"; as an answer to this it is sufficient to quote Professor GILES, who says that "An acute observer, for many years a member of the Municipal police force in Shanghai, whose duty it was to see that floggings were administered to Chinese criminals, stated plainly in a public report that the bamboo is not necessarily a severe ordeal, and that one hundred blows are at times inflicted so lightly as to leave scarcely a mark behind." In any case, some effective deterrent is necessary to prevent crimes of violence—"garroting" was only put down in England by the introduction of the "cat," and it has long been clear that the reformed methods of the Republic were altogether too tender-hearted for the proper suppression of armed robbers and footpads.

According to the *Gazette* the name of the Shanghai Wah Hsing Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., has been struck off the register.

The *Gazette* contains a further list of vessels detained by H.M.'s forces, and also of ships whose cargoes or part of them have been detained. Included in the latter are a number of British vessels, and also a French ship.

The Rev. Handley Bird will speak at the meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union at Ying Wah College, 87, Caine Road, to-day at 5.30 p.m. At the close of this meeting the annual meeting of the Union will be held.

It is announced in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* that Mr. G. G. Wood has been added to the list of authorised architects.

The *Hongkong Government Gazette* contains announcements relative to the amendment of the Rules under Prize Court Act, 1894, and also of the Prize Court Rules.

The *Hongkong Government Gazette* contains the following appointments:—Lieut. D. Landale, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, to be Captain, and 2nd Lieut. E. Evan Jones to be Lieutenant; Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams re-elected a member of the Sanitary Board; Mr. P. W. Goldring elected a member of the Sanitary Board.

A Tientsin paper learns that there is every likelihood of Mr. H. E. Fulford, C.M.G., returning to Tientsin and resuming the office of H.M.'s Consul-General. It will be remembered that Mr. Fulford's state of health when he left for home was such that fears were entertained that he would be compelled to resign from the service.

The story is going the rounds that the new German Minister to China, Herr von Hintze, while passing through Tientsin on his way up to the capital intended to buy some newspapers to read while on the train. With an unaccountable lack of tact and business acumen, says a Tientsin paper, the itinerant news-vendor at the station thrust under the nose of the Minister a copy of Tientsin's newest paper, on the cover of which were emblazoned the flags of the Allies! It is credibly reported that no bargain was struck.

WEDDING AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

DUTTON—CALLAGHAN.

The wedding of Mr. George Alan Dutton, A.C.A., third son of Mr. Harry B. Dutton, J.P., and Mrs. Dutton, of Curzon Park, Chester, and Miss Georgina Elizabeth Stuart Callaghan, eldest daughter of the late Mr. T. Stuart Callaghan and Mrs. Corlett Moore, of Whitehaven, England, took place at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on Saturday afternoon in the presence of a goodly number of the bridegroom's friends.

The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Victoria (the Rt. Rev. G. H. Lander, D.D.) assisted by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, chaplain.

The bride was given away by Mr. A. R. Lowe, of the firm of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, the well-known accountants, of whose staff the bridegroom is a member. Her wedding gown was of ivory satin, and her bridal veil of old rose point lace surrounded by a wreath of orange blossoms, in harmony with the trimming of the gown. She carried a white shower bouquet and was attended by Miss Alice Clark, of Shanghai, as bridesmaid, with the Misses Kittoe and Bessie Blair as train-bearers, and Master Dillon Williams as page. The bride-maid wore a dress of Nattier blue satin crepe, trimmed with point lace, and a black hat trimmed with pink roses. The two little girls were dressed in white silk frocks trimmed with forget-me-nots, and hats to match, and they carried shepherd's crooks wreathed with the same flowers. The little page's sailor suit was of white silk.

The duties of best man were efficiently performed by Mr. H. S. Bennett. Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., presided at the organ, and as the happy couple left the church Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was rendered and the bells rang a merry peal.

Subsequently a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, Mrs. A. R. Lowe doing the honours. The customary toasts were drunk, and later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Dutton, who were the recipients of numerous congratulations and good wishes, left for Taiipo, where the honeymoon is being spent. The bride's travelling costume was of sapphire blue velvet, with hat to match, trimmed with white ostrich feathers. Her furs were of Arctic fox.

GIFTS FOR THE ALLIED FORCES.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

A further list of subscribers to this fund shows additional subscriptions amounting to \$375.10, bringing up the total to \$2,538.37. Of this sum \$2,128.25 has been expended, leaving a balance of \$410.12 in hand.
The subscribers will be pleased to hear that on the P. & O. s.s. *Nubia* which left on Friday evening last, a further consignment was forwarded to the Front of 100,000 Woodbine Cigarettes and 264 lbs. "Belle of Virginia" Flag Tobacco.
Further donations will be thankfully received to enable the Committee to despatch further supplies. The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer is Mr. G. B. Sayer, of 19 Queen's Road.

THE UNIVERSITY FETE. SUCCESSFUL EFFORT FOR PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

The fete arranged by the Students Union of the Hongkong University took place on Saturday, and the weather being just what was required to tempt people out of doors, it proved a success in every way. As a result, the Prince of Wales' Fund, to benefit which the fete was organised, should receive a substantial contribution. There were heaps of attractions in the way of side-shows—where real Iron Crosses could be won—a tour of the University's scientific and engineering laboratories, and of the University itself, the students being ever ready to explain everything to the curious. The items of the 25th Punjab band, which played on the terrace, were also very entertaining, and the concert, which took place in the Great Hall, was a treat in itself, among the contributors to a most enjoyable programme being H.E., the Governor, with his inimitable delivery of an Irish recitation, and the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn). Rarely has one been able to see so much in the Colony for the small outlay of 50 cents. Of course, there were a few extras, but in playing for these one realised that what was so readily expended in simple fun would assist in bringing some sort of material comfort to those who are sore stricken by the awful effects of the war. Remembering this, it was good to see the side-shows busy. That joy of our youth, Punch and his Judy, did not only attract the young people. There were quite elderly persons present in the audience, who seemed to enjoy the absurdity as thoroughly as the children. Chinese marionettes and a puppet play also helped to swell the funds, and the living Aunt Sally—this was where Iron Crosses could be won—and the occasional shy produced heaps of fun and ten cent pieces.

The mechanical and scientific departments of the University came in for much interested attention. Though a complete installation has not yet been effected—it is hoped to do this in nine months' time—the students are able to generate all their own power, the hotels which accommodate the 160 odd students being illuminated by the electricity developed in the University power-house, which is managed and manned by the students themselves, who work in series "shifts." On Saturday, all machinery was running, and the recent installed switchboard was proud described by the embryonic engineers. The experiments which were carried out in the physics laboratory always attract an audience. People discovered here the sunlight is not white but kaleidoscopic and many took advantage of the X-ray to discover how many bones a hand really possesses. In these various departments the students were most obliging and explained everything with much care. The fete was really one of amusement and instruction, the afternoon being terminated with the concert in the Great Hall, the programme being as follows:—

Instrumental Trio, *Prelludium*, Mrs. G. E. Aubrey, Mrs. A. S. Susmann, and Mrs. F. Austin.
Song, "Young Tom o' Devon," Captain G. W. Roome, R.N.
Chinese Dulcimer, Mr. Poon Yiu Tat.
Recitation, "Shamus O'Brien," H.E. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.
Duet, "It was a Lover and his Lass," Mrs. G. E. Marley and Mrs. Francis Clark.
Pianoforte Solo, "Les Sylphides," Mr. Wei Wing Lok.
Song, "Dream o' Day Jill," Mrs. G. E. Marley.
Song, (a) "False Philis," (b) "The Pretty Creature," Hon. Mr. Claud Severn.
Instrumental Trio, *Rondo*, Mrs. G. E. Aubrey, Mrs. A. S. Susmann, and Mrs. F. Austin.
Song, "The Last of the Boys," Captain G. W. Roome, R.N.
Pianoforte Duet, "From Foreign Parts," Mrs. A. C. Franklin and Mrs. G. E. Marley.

Not the least animated corner of the fete was the tea-room, and here the following ladies attended to the tables:—Mesdames Franklin, Little, Goldsmith, Hoskyn, Conyn, Ormiston, Middleton-Smith, Forsyth, McKenny, Francis Clark, Agassir, Harston, Williams, Susmann, Cronin, and the Misses White and Middleton-Smith.
It may be added that Mr. Wei Yui, C.M.G., very kindly provided the Chinese juggler and the marionettes, the decorations were under the able direction of Professor Digby, and the Student Union met all the incidental expenses. The ladies who so kindly provided the eatables for the tea were Mesdames Agassir, Brown, Barnes, Conyn, Christopher, Clark, Cronin, Dalmahoy, Digby, Forsyth, Ho Fook, Franklin, Galy, Goldsmith, Gibson, Hinton, O'Hara, Hancock, Hoskyn, Harston, Judd, Landale, Looker, Little, Malcolmson, McKenny, Moore, Marley, Morton, Ormiston, Pollock, Reid, Stedman, Middleton-Smith, Susmann, Ho Tung, Thompson, Taylor, Ng Hon Ts, Coxson To, Williams, Yeung, and the Misses Gordon, Hoskyn, Lander, MacKenzie, Macdonald, and Middleton Smith. The arrangements for the tea were in charge of Mrs. Malcolmson. Messrs. Weissman lent the china, and the milk was supplied by the Dairy Farm. The concert programme was organised by Mrs. Turnbull.
As a result of the fete, it is believed that a sum exceeding \$1,500 will be handed to the Treasurer of the Prince of Wales' Fund.

THE WAR.

GERMANS DESPERATELY ATTACK BRITISH LINES.

AND SUFFER SEVERE REVERSES.

OUTPOST ACTIVITY NEAR SUEZ.

SIGNIFICANT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH AGAIN REPULSE GERMANS.

OVER 200 DEAD COUNTED.

LONDON, January 30th.
9.10 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau says that Germans in some force attacked near Quinchy, but were easily repulsed. Over 200 dead were counted in front of our trenches. The British casualties were small.

THREE GERMAN BATTALIONS HURLED BACK.

LONDON, January 30th.
5 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—Before Guinchy, near La Bassée, the British Army repulsed an attack by three German battalions. The enemy sustained heavy losses.

Elsewhere the day was mostly calm, with occasional artillery duels.

The French heavy guns bombarded German batteries northward of Arras, and blew up caissons of the enemy. At Elirey the enemy exploded a mine intended to wreck our trenches, but only succeeded in destroying their own.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT WRECKED.

LONDON, January 29th.
4.50 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* states that there were only local actions yesterday, all of which were favourable to us.

Our infantry at Nieport gained a footing on the Great Dune, while our guns wrecked German aircraft at other parts of the front.

Artillery duels took place, and some German infantry attacks were all repulsed.

Everywhere we consolidated our positions on the ground we had won.

AEROPLANE ACTIVITY. BOMBS DROPPED ON GERMAN CAMPS.

LONDON, January 30th.
1.45 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* states:—East of Soissons the Germans twice attempted to cross the Aisne, but were repulsed.

Several aeroplanes bombarded Dunkirk on the night of the 28th inst., killing and wounding some persons, and doing damage to property, which was insignificant in extent.

Two French aeroplanes early this morning dropped numerous bombs on the enemy's camps in the region of Laon, La Fère and Soissons, and a German aeroplane was brought down east of Gerbeville to-day, and the aviators were captured.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIA'S FOOD SUPPLY.

SIGNIFICANT ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, January 29th.
9.40 p.m.

A message from Venice states that the Austrian Government has decided to organise a grain monopoly similar to that of the Germans. The Minister of Agriculture says that the army grain supply will last till August, but that there is a serious shortage of fodder.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

A *Havas* message states that French Government Stock now stands at 73.30.

TURKS CRUSHED IN PERSIA.

LONDON, January 30th.
11.30 a.m.

The Paris *Matin* says that the Turks suffered another crushing defeat in Persia. Their right wing has been overthrown by the Russians, who are reported to have entered Tabriz. The Turks are fleeing.

Tabriz is the capital of Azerbaijan, the north-west province of Persia. It was recently reported to have been occupied by the Turks.

CHINA'S GENDARMERIE.

SWEDISH OFFICERS INVITED TO INSTRUCT.

LONDON, January 30th.
5.00 a.m.

Swedish officers in Persia, having been for a long time unpaid, have been ordered by Sweden to quit Persia by March 1st.

Meanwhile, General Hjalmarson has received a cable from the Chinese Government inviting the Swedes to reorganise the Gendarmerie of China. Funds will be sent to pay his journey to Peking to study the conditions.

If the Swedish Government grants permission, General Hjalmarson may make a journey to China.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

JAPAN AND CHINA.

JAPAN ASKED FOR NO TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS.

PEKING, January 31st.

The situation which has arisen as a consequence of the demands which Japan is reported to have made on China is now easier.

Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister, declares that no territorial concessions have been asked for by Japan, and that the alarmist reports which have been published are exaggerated.

The Chinese Government has received telegrams from all parts of the country advising them not to yield the twenty-one demands which Japan is reported to have made.

CUSTOMS TARIFF REVISION.

PEKING, January 31st.

The Chinese Government is arranging a meeting of the Diplomatic Body to consider the proposed revision of the Customs Tariff.

BRITISH MILITARY FUNERAL IN PEKING.

PEKING, January 31st.

Major Ireland, the Commandant of the Legation Guards, was buried this morning in the British Cemetery. The Guards of the allied and neutral nations attended the ceremony, which was very impressive.

KAISER'S BAD INVESTMENT.

A correspondent writes in a contemporary:—

It is not generally known that the capture of certain of the ships of the Woermann Line, recently announced, was a direct blow at the pocket of the Emperor William. Until a few years ago the Woermann Line was a private enterprise of the head of the firm, the business was turned, for family reasons, into a limited liability company. Still later a controlling interest was acquired by the Hamburg-American Company and the Kaiser himself, the sum paid being a large portion of his savings in this very prosperous concern. He has now lost that proportion of his money which is represented in the captured vessels and also, it is to be hoped, the exclusive privileges which this line had for trading with what have been German colonies in Africa.

Admiral Jellicoe in a letter to a relative in Ceylon says: "Glad to know we are in the people's thoughts and prayers, for we need them. Our enemy is bold and skilful, and with the new method of warfare, mines and submarines, it requires great care and vigilance to retain our superiority in the battleship class of vessels, which will be the ultimate arbiter of the command of the sea. We need help from above for without it we are powerless, and I feel we shall obtain it, for our cause is good."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEED OF A BAND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—H.E. the Governor in his address to the Manila Band last week was reported to have said that he would like to keep them here. He voiced the sentiments of a very large number of the community. Now we are indebted to the Colony to His Excellency for many things. Would it not be a happy addition to the list if we were able to add that he had inaugurated some means of giving the public of Hongkong good music regularly? This could be done, as in some other places, by the Colony engaging the Military bands here to play in public places two or three times a week; or, as in others, by starting a "Municipal" band which would be largely self-supporting by being hired out when not playing for the public.

It has long been the reproach of this enterprising and progressive Colony that this want has not been supplied, whereas in many smaller, poorer, less progressive places the life of the community is brightened and uplifted by good music available without other charge than is covered by the rates and taxes. If His Excellency inaugurates this he will have secured something for the people which will not be one of the least of his claims to our gratitude and respect.—Yours,
MUSIC LOVER.

THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, 29th January.

SIR,—I read carefully your leading article of yesterday about the study of the Portuguese language in Macao and Hongkong, and I also read carefully the two letters published in your issue of to-day dealing with the same subject.

It will take too long to reply to everything you and your two correspondents wrote, but I will, nevertheless, say a few words in opposition to some of your opinions.

In your leader you say that "English is taking the place of Portuguese among the younger generation of Macao." I can positively say that our young men there generally study the Portuguese language for 8 or 7 years and the English language for, at the most, 3 years.

You also say: "The youth of Macao finds no outlet for its energies in its native city." Among many posts of importance that have been occupied, and may be occupied again, by my countrymen in Macao, I may mention those of Colonial Secretary, Chief Justice, Attorney-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, etc. There are many lawyers, doctors, teachers (of Portuguese), public servants, etc., among the Macaese.

You further write: "The Portuguese born in China, even in Macao, only in very rare cases learn to speak and write his own language with correctness and fluency." In Macao we have always, at least, one newspaper, in which everybody will write.

Your correspondent "Observer" seems to think that Portugal is obliged to maintain a Portuguese School in Hongkong and throws the blame on the Portuguese Government. I think the Government of the Portuguese Republic will help, if only those malignant voices against the Republic will keep silent.

According to your correspondent "J.X.B." to an outsider it looks as if it is a great calamity that the average Portuguese youth in Hongkong should be unable to speak and even to understand his own uncorrupted language. But he thinks "we cannot blame parents who send their children to an English school to acquire a sound knowledge of this language," as "these are bread-and-butter days and those fighting for a living can scarcely stop to think of sentiments." I hope the majority of the Portuguese will disagree with him, and, wherever they may be, will always try to teach their children the Portuguese language first, then the English—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

MACAISTA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Canton, 29th January.

SIR,—Your leading article of the 28th inst. the above topic has, no doubt, raked out a considerable amount of interest amongst Portuguese readers of your journal, as clearly evinced by the subsequent correspondence on the subject by "An Observer" and "J.X.B."

The reason put forward by "J.X.B." is a sound one, no doubt, and one which every Portuguese born in Macao will fully

appreciate and corroborate. However, it is to be hoped that the strong articles recently directed by the *Observer* on the education of Portuguese youths in their mother tongue will carry weight with the officials concerned.

On the other hand, one can only surmise that "J.X.B." has overlooked the fact that Portugal is striving in a new era, and the progress already made by her in this direction (as can be testified from any Portuguese Consulate) gives us sufficient hope for better attention and superintendence in the future. We must have a little patience and, with our personal co-operation, we can undoubtedly attain the desired end.—I remain, Sir, yours, etc.,

A. RAMOS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, 30th January.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the leading article in your issue of the 28th inst. in regard to the Portuguese in the Far East, and also the two letters of your correspondents "Observer" and "J.X.B." in your issue of the 29th.

It appears that you, as well as your correspondents, are agreed that only the Portuguese Government is to be blamed for the absence of a Portuguese School in Hongkong. But has the Portuguese community in this Colony given any moral or material support to the various projects which have been initiated from time to time? Such support through the apathy of the community has not been given.

The school referred to by your correspondent "Observer" has been in existence at Kowloon for over eight months, and the pupils number only about a dozen. It is obvious that unless the number of pupils increase substantially, the school must close its doors. Nobody can deny that more support has been given to the school by the community at Macao than by the residents of Hongkong.

Contrary to your statement, the Portuguese language is obligatory in all schools in Macao, and your further statement that the Portuguese learn to read and write English with greater facility than their own language is clearly wrong and inconceivable in view of the fact that the Portuguese at Macao associate with their continental nationals from their youth.

As a rule the boys who are educated at Macao, only after years of residence in British Colonies, or such places as Shanghai, where British interests predominate, are able to speak English with fluency. Generally speaking, they know as much of their mother tongue as an Englishman knows of his.

All the Portuguese born in Macao love their home and are treated as equals by their co-nationals from Europe, which is more than can be said of Hongkong-born Englishmen. The term "Colonial," as used by the English, conveyed, until recently, a degree of inferiority. As regards the statement of "J.X.B." referring to the Government service in Macao, the disability which the Portuguese born in Macao laboured under the old regime has been removed by the enlightened Republican Government and the present conditions at Macao are much more favourable than those which obtain in Hongkong in respect of employment in the Hongkong Government of persons born in this Colony.

Referring to the concluding paragraph in your leader, and to the unfounded attacks made against the Portuguese Government by your two correspondents, let me assure you that Portugal, under the Republican regime, is so universally acknowledged to be one of the most liberal nations, that it requires no person in this part of the world to defend her good name.—Yours truly,

V.G.

[Other letters on this subject have been received, but they make no point which is not covered by the letters we have selected for insertion.—Ed.]

SMALLPOX IN SHANGHAI.

THE NEED OF VACCINATION.

The opinion prevalent in the settlement, that an unusually serious epidemic of smallpox has broken out, is wrong in one sense, right in another, says the *N.-C. Daily News*.

As a matter of fact, there are exceptionally few cases, so far as the actual figures show, but what must be emphasized is the number of cases among the comparatively small population of foreigners as compared with the Chinese.

During the week ended on Sunday (January 24th) five cases among the foreign population of 14,600 were notified, while among a population of half a million Chinese only four deaths were reported.

The percentage reveals the great need that exists for vaccination amongst foreigners, particularly among those of the poorer classes and those who are in daily contact with the Chinese. The effect of the vaccination crusade by the Health Office with the Chinese is just making itself felt, and it is highly satisfactory to know that as compared with a few years ago the number of cases has very considerably decreased.

Our contemporary understands that a large proportion of the foreign cases notified are among comparatively new arrivals in Shanghai, and this would point to the necessity of impressing upon fresh men the advisability of getting vaccinated. The remark also applies to these older hands who have not recently been vaccinated.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The harmony formerly prevailing amongst the different nationalities in the Treaty Ports has lately given place to discord. In Shanghai the trouble arose over the attempt of the German and Austrian Consular representatives to prevail upon their neutral colleagues to depose Mr. Siffert, the Belgian Consul-General, from the position of *doyen* of the Consular Body in the Settlement that he has held with marked ability for some years past. Popular indignation at this found eloquent expression when Mr. Siffert returned from Europe a week or two ago, a public welcome being accorded him the warmth of which there was no mistaking. The incident undoubtedly exercised a powerful influence upon the Municipal elections a few days later, a note of bitterness being introduced into the contest which has hitherto, happily, been absent. The result was the defeat of the German candidate, and the return of the seven British representatives, one Russian and one American who sought the suffrages of the electors.

An incident of a somewhat similar character occurred at Canton. Here, it seems, a British cadet, proposed for membership of the Club by the British Consul, was blackballed by the Germans. The sequel was seen when the Committee came up for election a few days back, and the British, aroused out of their usual easy-going attitude, gave the German candidates their *congé*. Those who try to twist his tail will find that there's life in the old lion yet!

One wonders who has been telling the German Government some Teutonic truths regarding the treatment meted out to the German prisoners in Kowloon. To judge by a part of the complaint, that "they are compelled to work like coolies cleaning streets and gutters," it is evident that the person who wrote in this manner must be an aspirant for a post in the German official Fiction Bureau. It is apparent to anyone who takes the trouble to examine the camp—even at a distance—that the interned Germans are having quite a good time, apart from the fact that their liberty has been limited, and what manual labour they do in the course of the day is really essential to the maintaining of anything like "form"; and there are plenty of idle hours in which they play football, and numerous other healthy games. If English prisoners on German soil are being treated in the same humane manner as the Germans in Kowloon, then they will have no cause for complaint.

There may be a tiger or two on the Peak again soon, for the "season" has been commenced by a Chinaman who claims to have had a pony killed and partially eaten "by a tiger." And a European constable, upon proceeding to the scene of the feast, declares that he found pigs of a "tiger" size. Something seems to tell me that this will not be the last we shall hear of the tiger, for once the reason opens Chinese tigers seem to do heaps of weird things in their endeavour to reach that side of the Peak where the deer go roaming. I shall not be at all surprised when the report comes out that a tiger has been seen on the Peak, but I shall be astonished if anyone really and honestly looks upon the bright-furled body of a genuine tiger. Imaginations will be set to work now that one story has found its way into print; and it is remarkable what the combination of shadows of night and an imagination centred upon a tiger can produce. One has only to remember the peculiarities of last season's tiger, who, apparently, merely came to Hongkong on a "look see" expedition, to realise what can be done in this way.

A rather amusing incident occurred at a popular *rendez-vous* in Hongkong a few nights ago. Consulting the *menu* towards the close of his repast, one of the *habitués*, dissatisfied with the selection of fruit placed at the disposal of diners, asked the boy who was waiting upon him to bring him the suggestion-book. Anxious to avoid any complaint, the European steward hastened to the table to ask what the grievance was. "Oh," replied the diner, "as we always have the same kind of fruit, I was going to suggest that, by way of a change, we might occasionally have some *it-chees*." "Well, you see, sir," was the explanation, "we already have four or five kinds of cheese on the *menu*, and we could not add another without removing one of those and they have all been asked for by different gentlemen." The steward might have gone one better by explaining that German specialities were no longer encouraged!

RODERICK RANDOM.

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TO LET—AT THE PEAK.
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**BELGIUM TO BE LAID IN
RUINS.**
**GERMANS PREPARE TO DEVASTATE
THEIR LINE OF RETREAT.**
[BY PERCIVAL PHILLIPS, "EXPRESS" SPECIAL
CORRESPONDENT.]

Sunday, December 20th.
ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER.

Following their latest retirement from Western Flanders, the Germans have again momentarily transferred their greatest activity to the area south of Ypres, where several counter-attacks of exceptional severity, but attended by the same futility as heretofore, were delivered on Friday and yesterday.

At the same time, the resistance on the extreme right is still very marked in a number of places, but nowhere do they appear to have been given the slightest advantage, and the Allies are still pressing steadily in a north-easterly direction towards Thourout.

The enemy has been forced back still further towards Lichtervelde, on the line of the Dixmude-Thielt railway, which they are destroying as they go.

According to reports reaching me from the frontier, the Allies' offensive is gaining momentum, the retreating enemy being subjected to persistent and extremely accurate shelling.

A heavy cannonade heard on the frontier yesterday is said to be the work of German howitzers placed in new positions in the woods between Thoutaut and Lichtervelde, whence the Germans are bombarding the Allies in the direction of Cortemarck.

HAZARDING ATTACKS.

Constant day and night attacks on the enemy are having the expected effect of wearing down their resistance. If those are given a chance to rest they will undoubtedly cling to the trenches with all the greater tenacity.

The troops arriving at the depots at Bruges are unable to give any connected account even of their own part in the operations or of the purport of them. They appear to be wholly bewildered by the present situation and the consistent shifting between the depots and the advanced lines, the spasmodic offensive and the constant retirement, as well as by the fury of their officers, which is being vented on the men in many harsh ways because of their inability to stem the progress of their opponents.

While the enemy has not yet reverted to the use of cavalry to any great extent in Western Flanders save for reconnaissance work, in some of the unflooded districts there are signs that they are about to employ lancers, and hussars, they are about to infantry entrenched in the dunes between Ostend to drive back the attacking force.

Several cavalry regiments recently arrived at Bruges and other towns in Northern Flanders, and since resting after their long journey from the Prussian frontier are now proceeding by detachments along the roads converging on the German extreme right.

Some were billeted in Ostend on Friday where there was great difficulty in finding sufficient forage, while small bodies of cavalry have also been seen moving among the dunes near the sea, apparently watching for signs of another sudden onslaught from the direction of Neuport.

ATTACK EXPECTED.

The Germans evidently anticipate strong effort to dislodge them from the strip of coast between Middelkerke and Ostend for the purpose of forcing the evacuation of the latter town, and extending the line still further toward Bruges.

This meagre stretch of sand hummocks interspersed with summer villas, has been literally honeycombed, and mitrailleuses have been concealed in scooped-out hollows among tufts of coarse grass, and on the roofs of buildings commanding the roads and open spaces behind the coast line.

Owing to the uneven ground and the character of the dunes, which, in some instances are thirty or forty feet high, the enemy has been enabled to put up a good fight against heavy odds, and claims to

charges by the concentrated and deadly fire of machine-guns, even after the Allies had succeeded in scrambling up the side of the dunes, where they were concealed. A number of wounded Germans were brought to Bruges on Friday from the scene of the severe attacks by the French. They were suffering from bayonet thrusts, which they explain by the allegation that their opponents, after swarming among the dunes which sheltered many machine-gun sections, were eventually "repulse with fearful loss, leaving the Germans still masters of their fortified sandhills."

When the Allies cross the Ostend-Bruges canal they will continue their sweeping operations along the coast to Ostend and Zeebrugge, where they will find still more formidable opposition among the dunes, which are there of greater height and extent, in some places resembling miniature Alps, with a variety of peaks and valleys—a maze of footways between.

Similar preparations are being made here for a stubborn defensive on an even greater scale. Marines have burrowed like rabbits, and the dunes have been pierced everywhere and provided with shelter pits, tunnels lined with boards and covered with sand, some with apertures for machine-guns skillfully concealed in the grass.

The enemy claim that little damage has hitherto been done by the guns of the warships to these troglodyte dwellings, many of which are connected by galleries to facilitate the passage of the men in charge of quickfiring, and are also linked up by telephone.

Wires laid underground to minimise the destructive effect of the shells give a field telephone service between the coastal positions, and form part of the plan for holding Zeebrugge as long as possible during their gradual backward movement across Flanders, as well as for using it as a base for submarine attacks in the Channel.

A survey of the new German defence work east of Courtrai and south of Brussels is now made possible by the air

of reports from travellers who have recently been permitted to traverse that territory.

GHENT AS A BASE. FURTHER

These reports show that it is the intention of the enemy eventually to take up a well-fortified line north of their present centre in Flanders for the purpose of still

It is evident that the German Staff hope that these defences, with the assistance of the canals as an additional barrier along a portion of the line, as in the case of the Esca earlier, will enable them to make a long and stubborn stand before being beaten back from Central Flanders.

The new line of defence, as indicated by the informants referred to, apparently includes the Schoppendrecht Canal for covering the extreme right from a point due north of Malleghem, one mile from the Dutch frontier, southward to Deynze, and thence along the road to Audenarde, from which point there is a continuous line to the eastward of earthworks of the usual substantial description, covering the Audenarde-Brussels high road and the railway line.

This portion embraces the towns of Nederbrabel, Gierde, St. Mary, Ophassell, Voorde, Ninove, Ruysbroeck, and Wavre.

They declare their confidence that they will not have to fall back to this line, but its preparation so close to the present positions plainly shows their resolve to retire from Flanders a step at a time.

The inevitable and widespread destruction of towns and villages entailed by a hotly-contested advance of the Allies will, of course, be ascribed by the enemy to the latter.

Already the inhabitants of the towns in German occupation are being told that they must prepare themselves for wholesale devastation and ruin, "as the Allies' assaults in South-Western Flanders resulted in the demolition of many historic monuments," and the Germans cite Ypres as a notorious example.

The enemy has everything to gain and nothing to lose by clinging desperately to each town until it is reduced to a shapeless mass of ruins, and many features of their preparations of the new defensive position show the same cynical disregard for property as they have shown in the country they have already pillaged.

All along their new front in Flanders they are equipping church towers as fire control stations, well knowing that such posts of observation are exposed to the enemy's guns and are subject to the usual penalties of war.

DESECRATING CHURCHES.
In some places the Germans have stored ammunition in the churches, and have also fitted up wireless apparatus and telephones. This is particularly the case in Courtrai and Audenarde, where the desecration of the ancient church of Notre Dame, near the east bank of the Scheldt, has evoked futile protests on the part of the priests and the local authorities.

The church tower commands a wide view of the direction in which the Allies must

It is also stated that the medieval town hall at Audenarde, one of the glories of Belgium, has been mined by the Germans, who have already threatened the inhabitants of the town with its destruction in the event of any of the inhabitants showing dissenting opinion. The town is in a strategically important position to revolt at the prospect of an early entrance into the town of their own troops.

Similar action is being taken with regard to other historic towns, where the enemy is making hostages of ancient monuments as well as of burghers.

The extensive mining of the principal buildings in Brussels, of which details have already been transmitted, is intended as a similar menace in order to guarantee the continued passiveness of the population as the position of the invaders becomes more critical.

PEACE TALK.
GERMAN OPINION VEERING
ROUND.

The belief is spreading, says a Petrograd correspondent of the *Daily Mail* in a despatch in December, that the Kaiser is anxious to propose peace while still in possession of Belgium and a large part of Poland. This is strengthened by the semi-official statements appearing daily to the effect that intelligent German opinion realises that the longer the war lasts the more disastrous for Germany must it be.

The most interesting of these statements relates to remarks made in private conversation by a member of the Reichstag, who spoke as follows:—

If the war continues for years it will put back Germany half a century at least. No doubt we shall have to pay, not only our own war bill, but also for the damage done to the Allied countries, especially Belgium. My opinion, which is shared by a large proportion of middle-class Germans, is that we should seize any favourable opportunity of offering terms of peace before we are in the condition when we have nothing to offer. I am aware that the army is opposed to this view, but feel certain that it will shortly be openly expressed.

If this were published in the ordinary way, adds the correspondent, one would not pay much attention to it, but since it is issued to the newspapers from a Government office, the case is altered.

A Singapore resident, who has lately arrived from England, mentions that under Admiralty orders the P. and O. *Egypt*, in which he travelled from Tilbury to Colombo, was preceded through the Channel all the way to Plymouth by a pair of mine trawlers, working as a connected couple, sweeping for stray mines. There had been three of these reported as floating about, and it was to protect the *Egypt* that this trawling escort was provided. Nothing happened, but the trip through the Channel was necessarily a tedious one.

REVIEWS.

The Life and Times of Lord Strathcona. By W. T. R. FRASER. London: Eveleigh Nash.

"Parliaments were created to wrench from crowns the control of public interests that were being exercised for personal gain. They were never intended as media for the creation of private wealth. In Canada, Parliament has been used for the most improper purposes, under the most extraordinarily dominating influences: that ever became operative among a free people. The Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona) syndicate is entirely responsible for this state of affairs. To rid itself of the accumulated evils in the body politic, resulting from the continual constitution of a legislative body, which has been left without a single tlemish by its earlier statesmen of the country, is the problem now to be solved in Canada."

These are the arresting sentences with which the author of this life of Lord Dufferin closes a work well worth reading. The work of our readers have travelled over the railway system known familiarly to us as the P.P.R., and many more are personally acquainted with the magnificent steamships which connect Hongkong with Vancouver, but not many are versed in the history of the great grand old highway and the men responsible for its inception and completion. Mr. Preston has been in Hongkong, so that he is well equipped to write of the work which is being done by the Canadian Government's Commissioner of Emigration, and he has been there, too, to South Africa, Japan, Korea, Holland and Scandinavia. The opportunities he has had for travel in distant lands, coupled with personal participation in the party politics of his native "native land," when he was "behind the scenes" on numerous historic occasions, enables him to write intimately and broadly, and for the most part, though not always with the accuracy that one looks for in a philosophical historian. His partisan tendencies are transparent, but they only add piquancy to his narrative, and the reader need not be misled.

It is quite evident that Lord Strathcona was no hero to Mr. Preston. Indeed, it may be gathered from the sentences we quote at the opening of this notice that Strathcona was something of a Machiavelli in Canadian political life. The story has been told elsewhere of Donald A. Smith, who left his northern Scottish home while yet a lad to serve the Hudson Bay Company in the barren, solitary shores of Labrador, where he acquired enormous wealth and a seat in the British House of Lords, and now reposes in peace in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Preston does not concern himself much, with the earlier period of Strathcona's history. It is in his connection with the railways and municipalities of Canada that we get an illuminating picture, and we must confess that the Strathcona is not a pleasant one, either of the Strathcona or the political celebrities of Canada. Doubtless much could be said on the other side, and probably will be said at a future date; but Mr. Preston's narrative is supported by quotations from authoritative sources on some points that ought to be incontrovertible. We have been accustomed to hear so much in eulogy of Lord Strathcona, and his is an "Empire Builder" that some of our contemporaries in this volume cause us painful surprise. It is the lot of Empire Builders, however, to have to withstand criticism, and those of us who have had to listen to personal criticisms of Cecil Rhodes may express astonishment at finding Rhodes and Strathcona contrasted to the disparagement of the latter. In one place, Mr. Preston writes as follows:

It has been suggested that a marked similarity exists between the lives and

characters of Donald A. Smith and Cecil Rhodes at this point of their Parliamentary careers. A careful survey of the situation, however, shows no resemblance whatever to the early stages of the public life of these two great Colonials. Cecil Rhodes was at the disadvantage of Empire with no personal advantages to himself. Donald A. Smith was dreaming of the development of an Empire which might be turned to his personal aggrandizement, and as their dreams developed into experience, the optimistic cards which Rhodes became still later in Cecil Rhodes' hands were no longer in the hands of the headstrong, Donald A. Smith was not, but the government had no power as a shrewd manipulator of political leaders for his own purposes. Cecil Rhodes always stood for the national political interests, personal considerations being secondary. Donald A. Smith's personal

interests were paramount. The contests of the one were fought out in the neonitic glare of a public career; the other discomfited his opponents in the evening shadows of secret conferences and behind carefully-guarded doors."

As if to emphasise the contrast, Mr. Preston returns to the subject later on, saying of Rhodes, amongst other things, "And when an untimely end cut short a brilliant career, he left the Parliamentary arena in South Africa, with all its associations, as free from stain and reproach as when he Parliament at Westminster;" while he adds a scathing paragraph on Strathcona as follows: "And when he withdrew from public life, he left a Parliamentary atmosphere, thoroughly vitiated and corrupt, through the influences of a great corporation, which he had brought into existence, which had been the controlling influence. And again, "To all who knew Strathcona an Empire Builder is a misnomer. If others follow in his footsteps they will be Empire-Wreckers."

It is pleasing to note that Lord Strathcona had a few characteristics of which Mr. Preston can write amiably, and there are several personal episodes which one would like to quote, were not this notice long enough already. When the corps known as Strathcona's Horse was coming to London from South Africa on its way back to Canada, many of the men's wives came over to meet them. They were not all well-off and some went to Lord Strathcona for monetary help—this was then High Commissioner in London, and used to work very late, and the Canadian patriots, knowing this, sometimes called in

"One evening, when Lady Strathcona had come down from Grosvenor Square with the subject of taking Lord Strathcona home at a more reasonable hour than he was accustomed to leave his office, one of these evening visitors entered. She informed the official in the outer office that she must see Lord Strathcona. The official explained that Lady Strathcona was with him, and, also, he was

THE ALLIES' BLOCKADE. MR. BELLOC ON THE PRESENT PHASE.

Mr. Belloc gave a lecture at Queen's Hall on "The Progress of the War during December."

Before explaining in detail, by the operations during the last month, Mr. Belloc gave his view of the strategy of the war. He postulated, he said, two very important points. The first was that the war in its present phase was essentially a siege of Austria and Germany. It was, on a very large scale, exactly what a containment or siege was, tactically, upon a small scale. It was of the essence of a siege, that one force completely blockaded its enemy, and prevented him from getting any supplies, but that the enemy was left without complete liberty of manoeuvre. The point of a siege was that one force had got its enemy within a particular area from which he could not escape. In the present case they had the paradox that the besiegers were even now less in numbers than the besieged. The numbers of the Allies would grow and continue to grow, while the number of the enemy had very nearly reached its maximum. But so far the Allies were still in a numerical inferiority.

The blockade was not complete. There were large areas of neutral boundary and of sea which gave a certain measure of supply to the enemy. Further, the most important element in any siege—the restriction of food—was not present, for the enemy could feed himself indefinitely and the blockade only irked him as yet in the matter of horses and a few metals. In these circumstances, when a minority was holding a majority upon two sides while the other two sides of the square were open or partly open, there was imposed upon the containing forces one necessary and unalterable policy. One of the two fronts must be occupied merely in holding the enemy. The other front must be regarded as the marching wing of the battle, retreating when necessary, advancing when possible.

THE PRESENT PHASE OF THE ALLIES.

In the present phase of the war the task of the Allies in the west between the Swiss mountains and the North Sea was to contain the enemy. There must come a time when an advance would be ordered; but for the moment the task of the Allies in the West was the dull, necessary, hard task of holding as many as possible of the enemy. There was the hardest moral duty of all—the duty of waiting under the strain. Meanwhile, in the East, in Poland and upon the Serbian frontiers, the fate of the campaign was now being decided. On the campaign in Poland mainly depended whether the war was to be a very long and wholly destructive business or a comparatively short war and one from which the civilization for which we were fighting might re-emerge. It must, however, be remembered that in the West the Allies were not only containing the enemy, but were preparing a vast reserve against him. The doctrine of the "detached reserve" was the soul of French strategy. The new Army and the Territorials in Great Britain were part of the reserve. The British Fleet was part of it. This keeping back of a great reserve irritated civilian opinion and exasperated even military opinion, but if it were held back until the right moment and then launched the victory would be decisive.

IMPORTANCE OF CRACOW AND WARSAW.

There were in the East three theatres of war. Two—the East Prussian boundary and Serbia—were subsidiary. The primary field was the ancient kingdom of Poland. Two things were essential to either combatant, and both were Polish towns—Cracow, the ancient and sacred capital of the Poles, and Warsaw, their wealthy and modern capital. The fortress of Cracow in the south blocked the way to Silesia. The depot of Warsaw, flanked by its two fortresses of Wawrzyn and Nowo Georgievsk, controlled the railway communications of the Russians. Let the Russians invest and pass Cracow and they would sweep at once into Silesia. Let the Germans possess Warsaw and they would at once make any prolonged and successful campaign of the Russians against Germany, if not against Austria, impossible until Warsaw was recovered.

Cracow, being the door to Silesia, was essential to Germany and Austria at this moment. Just beyond Cracow there lay through old Silesia to the left the great highway to Vienna, the Moravian gap between the Carpathians and the Bohemian hills, while to the right lay the high road to Berlin behind the Oder and the frontier fortifications. More than that, Silesia was the South Lancashire of Prussia. Let a Russian Army occupy Silesia and let the heart of Austria, on a smaller but very intense scale, Silesia represented the great landed aristocracy, the second material wing of the modern German Empire.

Warsaw was essential because there converged the railway communications upon which any Polish campaign depended. To understand what Warsaw meant one must see the Vistula—a stream not only broad, but deep, across which bridges were extremely rare. It carried all the merchandise and life of its valley. Hold Warsaw and no one could hold the line of the Vistula against you. Germany had made her great bid for Warsaw and had hitherto failed. Russia had had Cracow within a day or two, and had twice been foiled. This double failure on both sides was responsible for the indeterminate character of the Eastern campaign. As to Serbia, her rôle was that of the gadfly, a part enormously useful politically in disturbing the general plan of the enemy.

Referring to the present situation, Mr. Belloc added:—The Press, for some reason which I cannot analyse, does not give you a true impression of events. It is a great pity. Russia has fallen back from in front of Cracow and has fallen back seriously during the last fortnight. There was a moment when that falling back was critical, yet there was not one educated man in a thousand in England who knew that it was there, let alone that it was critical. I am inclined to believe that the position is now redressed; but, if so, it is only just redressed.

THE BRITISH REGULAR. TRIBUTE FROM A GERMAN GENERAL.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

New York, December 22nd.

A correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing from the German front in France, has had an interesting conversation with General von Heeringen. He says:—"General von Heeringen, like all other German Generals with whom I have spoken, did not hesitate to praise his English opponents." On this subject of the English Regulars, the General, according to the correspondent, said:—"The English first-line troops are splendid soldiers, experienced and very tough, especially on the defensive. There would be no credit in beating them if they were not."

The conversation turning on Lord Kitchener's recruits, the General said significantly:—"You cannot improvise armies. England cannot hope to accomplish in a few months what it took Germany a hundred years to build up."

Returning to the English Regulars, General von Heeringen told the following anecdote:—"At one point we used a mine-thrower against one of their trenches. These mortars go off with a frightful noise, calculated to shake the courage of the stoutest. After the tenth shot our mon advanced with a loud 'Hurrah,' expecting to find the British groggry; but, will you believe it, those tough Scotsmen crawled out of their trenches and actually attempted a counter bayonet charge."

The General is reported to have spoken generously of Sir John French's leadership—but wistfully, as if regretting that the British had all been sent north, and he could no longer cross swords with the English Commander-in-Chief. He said the Bavarians had begged to be sent against the English in the north. He did not forget General Joffre, who, he said, was "doing his hard job in a creditable, soldierly fashion, ably seconded by his brilliant junior, General Castelnau."

It appears that German troops are not wholly dependent on German official bulletins for news, because, with their field wireless installations, they can hear the Eiffel Tower talk. Referring to the health of his troops, General von Heeringen said it was generally better than in peace times except for typhoid. He claimed that the small typhoid epidemic was quickly checked owing to stringent sanitary measures and typhoid vaccination.

General von Heeringen says the Germans are learning much from their enemies in the art of warfare—particularly from the English—in how to make the most of every bit of cover. He does not believe there will be much fort building in the future and that the old theory of trenches has been relegated to the past.

Now that artillery plays such an important rôle, the thing is (he said), not a wide firing field, but cover and protection against artillery fire, even if you can see to fire for only 50 yards. Fifty is quite enough, and an infantry attack can be stopped in that distance.

He said the French were particularly good at finding cover quickly after they had taken a town, and thus avoided the heavy artillery fire of the enemy that always follows such a capture.

After relating a couple of personal anecdotes regarding General von Heeringen, the account of the interview with him ends with this statement by the writer:—"Some idea of the position of the Germans in the West can be gathered from the fact that the Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army had time to smoke and chat with me for something like 10 hours in two days. 'Let people in America know,' said the General, 'that we are not barbarians; that everything is quiet and in good order with us; and that we are looking forward with calm and energetic confidence to victory.'"

LATE EARL ROBERTS AND WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Writing in *The Daily Citizen*, Mr. Keighley Snowden recalls an evening passed by the late Earl Roberts with the Whitefriars Club, when, as the guest of the evening, and discussing the question of "War Correspondents," the popular Field-Marshal said:—"They have always been my very loyal friends, and, on the other hand, I have made a point of taking them as far as possible into my confidence. In South Africa our task was exceptionally difficult because there were so many spies. The Boers were no uniform, and could not be distinguished from loyal citizens. Whenever the British Army moved there was this difficulty. And, of course, there were a great many newspaper correspondents with us. I might have sent them away, but I did not think it necessary to do so. I will tell you what I did. I want to make my acknowledgments to those gentlemen for the help they rendered me. 'I called them together and put the position before them. You will remember what it was, I pointed out that there was not only that difficulty, which enabled the enemy to forestall us in every move we had hitherto made, but that the issue of the war seemed doubtful. We had reached, some considerable time before, a stage at which it began to seem impossible to advance. I believed that every Englishman realized the gravity of that situation, and that they would see to it to be one in which no journalist, for the sake of giving his paper a little more news than its rivals, would imperil our operations. I said to them: 'Gentlemen, I know there are people who think you cannot be trusted. They say that an army ought not to be embarrassed by war correspondents, especially in South Africa, and now, however, that is not my opinion.'"

"I said: 'I have certain plans about which I expect you to say nothing in your papers or in letters home till you hear from me that it is safe to do so. I have decided to tell you generally what they are, gentlemen, and to put you on your honour.'"

"I am proud to say, gentlemen, that I never had the least cause for anxiety or misgiving about it. All our preparations were known to those gentlemen, and I did nothing to interfere with their liberty of reasonable and honest criticism; but they exercised that liberty with a due sense of responsibility, and you know the result. When the war was over they gave me a dinner, and I had great satisfaction in accepting that honour at their hands."

On the night before his departure for France the gallant Field Marshal was interviewed by M. Gaston Dru for *The Echo de Paris*. Lord Roberts said to M. Dru:—"In England we want men, many more men, and if we do not let our people at home know in detail of the life of our soldiers at the front, of their brave fights and gallant deeds, how shall we awake in the soul of our young men the high sentiment of emulation which will strongly contribute to lead them to the recruiting office? What has been done for the London Scottish might to my mind be done with great good result for many of the other units, and I will talk to French about it."

Admiralty, S.W., Dec. 20th.

My dear Mr. Mayor, I send you a message of sympathy, not only on my own account, but on behalf of the Navy, in the losses Scarborough has sustained. We mourn with you the peaceful inhabitants who have been killed or maimed, and particularly the women and children. We admire the dignity and fortitude with which Scarborough, Whitby, and the Hartlepool have confronted outrage. We share your disappointment that the miscreants escaped unpunished. We await with patience the opportunity that will surely come.

But viewed in its larger aspect, the incident is one of the most instructive and encouraging that have happened in the war. Nothing proves more plainly the effectiveness of British naval pressure than the frenzy of hatred aroused against us in the breasts of the enemy. This hatred has already passed the frontiers of reason. It clouds their vision; it darkens their counsels; it convulses their movements.

We see a nation of military calculators, throwing calculation to the winds; of strategists, who have lost their sense of proportion; of schemers, who have ceased to balance loss and gain. Practically the whole fleet cruiser force of the German Navy, including some great ships vital to their fleet and utterly irreplaceable, has been risked for the passing pleasure of killing as many English people as possible, irrespective of sex, age, or condition, in the limited time available. To this act of military and political folly they were impelled by the violence of feelings which could find no other vent.

This is very satisfactory, and should confirm us in our courses. Their hate is the measure of their fear. Its senseless expression is the proof of their impotence and the seal of their dishonour. Whatever acts of arms the German Navy may hereafter perform, the stigma of the baby-killers of Scarborough will brand its officers and men, while sailors sail the seas. Believe me, dear Mr. Mayor, yours faithfully, WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.
ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

SIGNALLING SECTION.
1.—Classes I, II and III will parade on the Cricket Ground at 7 a.m. every day from 1st to 6th February inclusive for flag and helio drill. Classes as at present arranged will be reverted to on 8th February.

PARADES.
2.—Parades for Monday, 1st February, 5.15 p.m. N.C.O.s drill on Cricket Ground. Remainder: nil.

DETAILS.
3.—Orderly Officer to-day: Lieut. Rees. Orderly Sergeant to-day: Sergt. Hall. To furnish Guard: Centre Section M.G. Company.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW.

11.30 p.m.—West Point Building Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Noon—Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

12.15 p.m.—Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Friday, 5th Feb.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curious at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.

Saturday, 6th Feb.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curious at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.

Tuesday, 9th Feb.—Noon—Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at 11.30 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Wednesday, 10th Jan.—Noon—Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

ALDENHAM, British str., 2,410, G. L. Smith, B.N.R., 29th January—Melbourne 12th December, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

ASIA MARU, Japanese str., 1,568, Y. Nishi, 23rd January—Weihaiwei 17th January, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

BECKBERG, Dutch str., 2,447, Von Waarden, 21st January—Daly 15th January, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BOOMBERG, Japanese str., 3,308, K. Kurozumi, 24th January—Moj 18th January, Flour and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BOYARIN, Russian str., 1,616, G. Boiding, 20th January—Pakhoi 17th January, Rice.—Chinese.

CHENOTU, British str., 1,339, J. Speed, 21st January—Deli 10th January, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHINUA, British str., 1,351, Finlayson, 20th January—Manila 26th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOYKANG, British str., 1,424, Holmwood, 27th January—Swatow 26th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHUSAN, British str., 1,338, R. Robertson, 29th January—Hoihow 28th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DAITEN MARU, Japanese str., 4,655, W. Nakagawa, 25th January—Dairen 15th January, General.—Chinese.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,460, H. S. Malkin, 26th January—Moj 21st January, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HEIYOSHI MARU, Japanese str., 1,460, S. Fujii, 26th January—Moj 21st January, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

HOIHOW, British str., 897, W. Freer, 28th January—Hoihow 25th January, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

HONG MOH, British str., 2,555, 28th January—Singapore 22nd January, General.—Chinese.

ISHIU MARU, Japanese str., 621, R. Minagawa, 28th January—Takau 28th January, Nil.—Chinese.

KUWIKOW, British str., 1,220, Forsyth, 26th January—Pakhoi 23rd January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KWANTON, Chinese str., 2,315, Stewart, 25th January—Shanghai 22nd January, General.—Chinese.

MIVO MARU, Japanese str., 920, N. Tachibana, 27th January—Port Courbet 24th January, Coal.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

MIYASAKI MARU, Japanese str., 2,816, K. Munakata, 25th January—Singapore 17th January, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

MONTECAL, British str., 3,053, F. L. Davidson, 17th January—Bombay 1st January, Nil.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,466, K. Hashimoto, 25th January—Shanghai 22nd January, General.—Tokyo Kisen Kaisha.

NUDIA, British str., 5,012, A. B. Garwood, 28th January—Shanghai 25th January, Nil.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

ORIENTAL, British str., 5,284, A. L. Valentini, 27th January—Bombay 12th January, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

PAKHOI, British str., 1,228, D. Davies, 26th January—Shanghai 21st January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PANAMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,758, J. Kanao, 23rd January—Tsushima 20th January, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

RADNORSHIRE, British str., 2,699, Willats, 25th January—Manila 22nd January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIMIZU MARU, Japanese str., 2,470, T. Nariito, 23rd January—Nagasaki 16th January, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SOSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,118, R. Hattori, 26th January—Swatow 25th January, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SUMATRA, Swedish str., 3,297, O. C. Nordfeld, 24th January—Singapore 15th January, General.—Swedish Trading & Co.

TYBODAS, Dutch str., 7,500, E. H. Kroes, 28th January—Macassar 21st January, Sugar.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

VANG, Norwegian str., 873, J. Johnsen, 15th January—Swatow 28th January, General.—Chinese.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 31st.

Previous On Date On Date
Day at 2 p.m. 6 a.m. 2 p.m.

Barometer ... 30.16 30.08 30.01
Temperature ... 72 60 78
Humidity ... East East East
Wind Direction ... 4 4 4
Force ... 0 0 0
Rain ... 0 0 0

Highest open air Temperature on 31st 71
Lowest open air Temperature on 30th 53

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 1st to 7th February, 1915.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day of Week Days of Month H'kong. Mean Time Height H'kong. Mean Time Height

Mon. 1 11 0 4 3 11 0 4

Tue. 2 11 5 7 8 11 5 7

Wed. 3 10 35 7 5 10 35 7 5

Thurs. 4 11 20 7 0 11 20 7 0

Fri. 5 0 6 5 2 0 6 5 2

Sat. 6 0 42 5 3 0 42 5 3

Sun. 7 2 42 5 6 2 42 5 6

2 29 5 9 10 16 2 3

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TIKEMBRANG JAPAN First half of Feb. JAPAN First half of Feb.

TIJILWONG JAVA First half of Feb. JAPAN First half of Feb.

TIJLATJAP JAVA First half of Feb. JAPAN First half of Feb.

TIJAROEM JAVA Second half of Mar. SHANGHAI Second half of Mar.

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

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